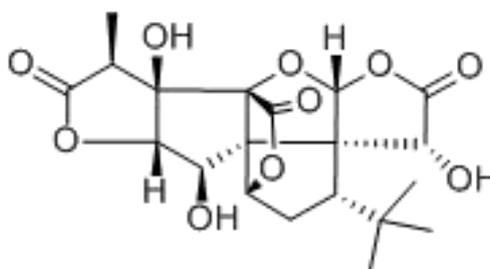


Ginkgolide B Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)**[Product Information]****Name:** Ginkgolide B**Catalog No.:** CFN99640**Cas No.:** 15291-77-7**Purity:** >=98%**M.F:** C₂₀H₂₄O₁₀**M.W:** 424.40**Physical Description:** Powder**Synonyms:** 7-Deoxyginkgolide C;

(1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11R,11aR)-3-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,1
1-trihydroxy-8-methyl-9H-1,7a-(epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':
3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione;

**[Intended Use]**

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
5. Others.

[Source]The leaves of *Ginkgo biloba* L..

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Ginkgolide B (GB) has potent neuroprotective effects against ischemia-induced brain injury in vivo and in vitro; GB treatment shows marked reduction in infarction volume, brain edema and neurological deficits, GB also inhibits I/R induced NF- κ B, microglia activation and production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, GB reduces Bax protein levels and increases Bcl-2 protein levels in the post-ischemic brains; suggests that GB's neuroprotection is attributable to its anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic effect through inhibition of NF- κ B. [1]

Ginkgolide B is a platelet-activating factor antagonist, it can inhibit the neurotoxicity of prions or amyloid-beta1-42, may be relevant treatments for prion or Alzheimer's diseases.[2]

Ginkgolide B retards the proliferation and development of mouse embryonic stem cells (ESCs) and blastocysts in vitro and causes developmental injury in vivo.[3]

Ginkgolide B can protect isolated hearts against arrhythmias induced by ischemia but not reperfusion. [4]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[5]

Mobile phase: Tetrahydrofuran- N-propanol- Water=27: 1: 72;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 °C;

The wave length of determination: 220 nm.

[Storage]

2-8°C, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

[References]

- [1] Gu J H, Ge J B, Li M, *et al. Eur. J. Pharm. Sci.*, 2012, 47(4):652-60.
- [2] Bate C, Salmons M, Williams A. *J. Neuroinflamm.*, 2004, 1(1):: 4.
- [3] Chan W H. *Human Reproduction*, 2006, 21(11):2985-95.
- [4] Koltai M, Tosaki A, Hosford D, *et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol.*, 1989, 164(2):293-302.
- [5] Wu Y, Yan B, Bi Y, *et al. World Science & Technology*, 2012, 14(2):1498-501.

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